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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Contains this Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16749.

號七十月七年七十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1917.

辰丙次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, 35.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 615.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 452.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

JUST RECEIVED
PER S.S. SOMALI
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.
PRICES MODERATE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	4 STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912

GILBEY'S SPEY-ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

IS GUARANTEED TO BE MADE FROM
PURE Malted BARLEY IN A POT STILL

10 YEARS OLD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO. LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, GRILLS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.
Shipyard: Shun-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
SUTTERFIELD & SONS
— TELEPHONE NO. 217 —
— TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" —

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: Single \$5 per day max. Telegraph add: "Peak Hotel,"
P.O. PEUSTER, Manager.

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

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HONGKONG.

Branches:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China:—

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.
ALL ELECTRIC TRAM, Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Pass and Lighting,
European Bains and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water Systems throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 372.
Telegraphic Address:
"VICTORIA."
J. WICKHILL,
Manager.

TAN'S YUK INT'L, successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA. SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS.

London, Jan. 16.

Reuter's Correspondent in East
Africa reports:

After the operations on the 1st
inst. the enemy retreating towards
Rugiti, fought a series of rearguard
actions in a most stubborn manner.
It was in one of these that Captain
Selous was killed while pluckily lead-
ing the Fusiliers and Frontiersmen.

After that the enemy made no
stand north of the river.

General Sheppard reached the
north bank of the Rufiji on the 5th
inst. The enemy took up a position
on the south bank opposite an old
German bridge, evidently expecting
us to repair it and cross it. General
Sheppard, however, crossed in boats
higher up. The enemy on the follow-
ing night bombarded the boats and
attacked the Punjabis and Baluchis
who held on in the pluckiest manner
till fresh ammunition was sent up and
the enemy's fire died away.

The rapid and accurate fire of the
South African artillery greatly
assisted the holding of the crossing.

Meanwhile General Beves made a
wide flanking movement westward
and crossed the Rufiji just below its
confluence with the Ruvu, and pro-
ceeded to a post north of Mkaluso,
where he routed the enemy.

The performance of General Shep-
pard's brigade accorded with the
highest traditions of the Indian
Army, while General Beves' march
was a brilliant feat of endurance.

CHANGE IN EAST AFRICAN COMMAND. GENERAL SMUTS ON THE WAR COUNCIL.

London, Jan. 16.

The War Office statement (men-
tioned yesterday) states that the
Minister of War has instructed
General Smuts to hand over his
command as soon as the military
situation permits.

It is realised that the larger issues
at stake and the value of General
Smuts' presence at the Conference
are considerations which make his
(the War Minister's) compliance with
the wishes of the Union Government
essential.

The military situation in East
Africa is, fortunately, such as to
make a change in the command and
some reorganisation comparatively
simple. The steps contemplated
would be taken very shortly anyhow.
The statement at some length
shows that in eleven months General
Smuts has cleared the enemy out of
German East Africa, except in a
comparatively small and unimportant
area. The enemy is now in reduced
straits.

THE WESTERN FRONT. ENEMY COUP-DE-MAIN EASILY REFUSED.

London, Jan. 16.

A French communiqué says: "An
attempted enemy coup de main in
the Somme region under cover of
air-torpedo and gas-bomb fire was
easily repulsed. Our artillery vigor-
ously replied."

SWITZERLAND MOBILISING. MORE EXTENSIVE PRECAUTION- ARY MEASURES.

Bern, Jan. 16.

The Federal Council announces
that it considers it necessary to take
more extensive precautionary mea-
sures.

Therefore it has ordered three
Divisions to mobilise by the 24th
inst., but the Council declares that
it remains fully confident in the
intentions of the belligerents towards
the neutrality of Switzerland.

THE GREEK SITUATION. ALLIES STILL NEGOTIATING WITH THE KING.

London, Jan. 16.

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic
correspondent states that the Allies
are again negotiating with King
Constantine. They forwarded on the
13th inst. their observations on the
Greek reply of the 11th inst. They
insisted on further pledges and re-
fused to raise the blockade, but left
the door open for further discussions.

A CONCESSION.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

General Callaris, who commanded
the First Army Corps, in the events
at Athens on December 1st, has been
placed on the retired list, being
replaced by General Yannakakis,
who was Minister of War in the
Skouloudis Cabinet.

GERMAN MILITARY AGENT IN GREECE.

SALONIKA, Jan. 16.

General (?) Falkenhayn landed
from a submarine somewhere on the
Greek coast, whence he proceeded to
Larissa.

London, Jan. 16.

It is possible that the French
Headquarters which report the arrival
of Falkenhayn is confusing him with
Major Falkenhayn, the German
Military Attaché at Athens. The
latter recently left Athens but it is
notorious that he has been in com-
munication with King Constantine
by wireless. Indeed he was recently
reported to have returned to Athens.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN FRONT.

ENEMY SET-BACK.

London, Jan. 16.

A Russian official report, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:
Southwards of Pales, the Rus-
sians and Rumanians advanced two
versts.

The Rumanians beat back two
night attacks southward of Bekova
on Sushitza.

We bombed vessels in the Danube
region of Brailov.

One of our submarines sank two
ships near the Bosphorus.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report, received
by wireless, states:—

Hostile attacks between Cassin
and Susita Valleys were unsuc-
cessful. A counter-thrust drove back the
Rumanians, who had penetrated at
one point. We took 202 prisoners.

Our curtain fire broke down strong
Russian masses, repeatedly attacking
from both sides of Fumoni. The
enemy's losses were great.

(Continued on Page 4.)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

1. LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other ports.

5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 25th January, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency
Co. Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company Limited,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1415

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, on MONDAY, 25th January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1414

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited on MONDAY, 25th January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 25th January, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 25th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHGATE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1412

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.
FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.
From 6 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 5.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 P.M. car will be discontinued.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1917. 1420

THE CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS.

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED

IN HONGKONG AND CHINA

GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING

HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN

POSSIBLE TOUCH WITH THE

COLONY.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers,
Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1917. 1421

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations, and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GERRARD LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1393

COLUMBIA

NEW

DANCE

RECORDS.

560 (Mighty Lark) A Rose Waltz
(A Perfect Day)

562 (Tina) A-Brie
(On with the Dance)

558 (Leo) A-Brie
(The Magic Melody)

569 (A) A-Brie
(A Georgia Camp)

568 (The Magic Melody) Fox-Trot
(Georgia Grind)

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(A Georgia Camp)

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(Georgia Grind)

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

AMERICA AND THE
CHINA TRADE.A MOVE TO PROMOTE "YAST
TRADE."

From the New York Herald of Decem-

ber 6th we take the following:—

China is a fairland of promise, wait-

ing for the wand of enterprise to open it

to the world, according to David S. Rose,

who was Mayor of Milwaukee for seven

terms, but who has now deserted politics

for commerce. Mr. Rose, who goes to

Washington to-day to confer with the

President and leaders in Congress, is

general counsel of the newly formed

Chinese American Products Company, a

co-operative organization seeking to

promote direct trade between China and

the United States.

Mr. Rose, who is at the Knickerbocker

Hotel, returned recently from a six

months' tour of China, where he went to

consult with members of the Chinese

commission who were in this country

last year. He says he has effected an

arrangement with Chinese capitalists

looking toward the opening of branch

sample rooms in important cities of both

countries where products will be dis-

played, so merchants may order direct

through the organization. To facilitate

its commerce the organization has in-

corporated a bank with \$1,000,000 capital

under the laws of Georgia and is seeking

to incorporate a steamship company

with a capital of \$10,000,000. The cor-

poration will sell no stock.

Mr. Rose last night talked to a gather-

ing of Chinese merchants at No. 16 Mott

street, called together through the Chi-

nese League at Washington. For a

month he has been addressing commer-

cial and manufacturing organizations

throughout the country on the advan-

tages to be gained by the corporation

proposed.

Associated with Mr. Rose on the ad-

visory board of the organization are:—

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia; Herman

A. Metz, importer of New York; Senator

Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, president

of the Southern Commercial Congress;

Charles E. Falconer, president of the Mer-

chants and Manufacturers Association of

Baltimore; Carl Epp, president of the

Sapp Cotton Company of Savannah, Ga.

Adolph Boldt, formerly president of the

American Association of Commercial

Executives; Henry W. Bolen, president

of the Wisconsin Merchants and Manu-

facturers Association, and many other

men active in commercial and finan-

cial lines. Clarence J. Owens is president

of the organization and Kai Fu Shah is

foreign Chinese Director. Robert F.

Rose, who was director of the Foreign

enterprise, and with direct trade between
the countries a magnificent commercial
future is assured for both countries.

Japan would not interfere with Ameri-

can enterprise in China, Mr. Rose said.

Mr. Rose said there was not a shoe fac-

tory or tannery in China. Great cargoes

of hides from there, he said, were brought

to this country and tanned. Although

there is a demand for automobiles there,

there is no road where an automobile is

certain to be able to travel more than

one hundred miles.

"Yet," he added, "the empire has such

a host of resources, such magnificent

opportunities, that they defy description.

If America does not take advantage of

this opportunity to extend her commerce

and prestige she is missing one of the

greatest chances which ever came to a

nation.

While translations of the work of the

Japanese school system are available,

certain points in the working of the

system are to be cleared up during the

visit of Dr. Kuo and his party to the

neighboring empire. But it is to the

Philippines that the commission looks

for the greatest amount of information

since the American educators there have

put into effect many innovations that

may be adopted later in China. The

Philippine system, so far as the primary

grades are concerned, strives to make

every child self-supporting by laying

great stress on vocational and industrial

education.

In the case of China, where every

child born of humble parents must aid

in the family support as soon as its

little fingers are able to do any work at

all, the industrial side has, it is all

overlooked, for in many cases it is the

education the child ever receives.

The committee therefore is expected to

devise methods whereby the industrial

and more formal sides of education may

be brought into accord. The matter of

training teachers in which most of the

members of the commission are most

intimately concerned, has reached a

high standard in the Philippines and it

is expected that the present visit of

inspection may be productive of good

results as regards China's own normal

schools.

the dainty little gentle nature laxa-

tives, are obtainable of all chemists, also

post free 40 cents the packet from Dr.

Williams' Medicine Co., 94 Bechoen

Road, Shanghai.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

THE MAN WHO

Gets There

is the man who has blood—

rich, red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. 1. 2. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
FRIDAY,
the 19th January, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.
As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Two Card-Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.
Kilns by Challen & Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps (New), Sundry Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks &c.,
Also
Gent's Bicycle (new), Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c.
Brass Finger Bowls, and a few lots Turkish and Bath Towels, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS.—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1917. 1417

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 20th January, 1917, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—
The Revenue Cruiser
"KUNG TING"
as she now lies on Ocksen Island, Extensive repairs were made to this Vessel quite recently.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
TERMS.—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916. 1379

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
AN EARLY DATE.
The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR &c., &c., viz:—
One occulting apparatus, complete. Circular wick lamp.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and appurtenances.
And
A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoys.
Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
TERMS.—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 1864

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
Model Capsule Case
Santal capsules contained therein
are of the highest quality
and are guaranteed to be
entirely free from any
injurious or deleterious
effects.

INTIMATIONS
KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst cough
Asay

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.
THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the COWIK HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK on SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
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1027

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Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—
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The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3
Cures all kinds of skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is guaranteed to be entirely free from any injurious or deleterious effects.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN MODERN JAPAN.
REPORT TO A MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

The conditions under which the industrial workers of Japan live and work are bad. From nearly every standpoint there is need for sweeping reform. This is the conclusion reached by the members of the Social Welfare Committee of the Conference of Federated Missions and embodied in a report presented to the Conference in Tokyo on Friday last.

The part of this report which is published by the Japan Advertiser, and which deals with industrial conditions in Japan, appears to be one of the most thorough and enlightening pieces of research made by foreigners in Japan and reveals much that is of interest to every student of Japan. The report on industrial conditions was prepared by Miss Alice P. Adams and Mr. J. Merle Davis, who have spent much time and study on the problems given them for consideration.

They have found a steady process of deterioration, physically, going on. Social and political conditions relating to industrial problems are bad, and that low moral and religious standards have followed as a natural result of the other conditions. The field has been neglected by Christian workers, the report says, and new methods of work are suggested.

The industrial conditions obtaining in Japan to-day, says the report, are due to the passing of feudalism, the transition of the nation from the agricultural to the industrial and commercial stage and the immense growth of great cities. Some statistics are given to show the extent of the changes:—

1.—Growth of Factories: In 1883 there were about 125 modern factories in Japan; to-day, there are fully 30,000. Thirty-three years ago these factories employed some fifteen thousand hands; to-day, over a million men, women and children are working in modern mills and factories.

2.—Growth of Cities: In 1880, Tokyo's population was 787,790; to-day it is 2,225,000 and if the closely adjacent suburbs are included reaches over three million. In 1880, Osaka's population was 600,000; to-day it is 1,500,000. In 1880, Nagoya's population was 200,000; to-day it is 450,000. In 1880, Yokohama's population was 100,000; to-day it is 400,000. In 1880, Kobe's population was 100,000; to-day it is 425,000.

3.—Growth of Industrial Suburbs: In studying the growth of Tokyo's industrial suburbs we find that in ten years the population of Niijori increased from 4,000 to 20,000—a growth of 500 per cent. Sanji increased from 11,700 to 24,000—a growth of 250 per cent. Takatsuki increased from 1,000 to 7,500—a growth of 400 per cent. Oji increased from 12,700 to 29,000—a growth of 280 per cent. Oimachi increased from 7,000 to 20,000—a growth of 285 per cent. Otsu increased from 4,270 to 14,800—a growth of 330 per cent. Kameido increased from 5,230 to 17,670—a growth of 380 per cent.

These figures represent more than a tendency of population. They stand for a new order of society which from the nature of Japan's rise in the economic, commercial and political world must be permanent. The nation cannot go back to pre-Meiji conditions. She has entered a race for supremacy from which a withdrawal would mean national extinction as a modern power.

These new millions of toilers are bearing the nation forward in the path she has chosen. It is upon their shoulders that the strain of the nation's struggle is placed. As such, this class of society forms the keystone in the arch which upholds modern Japan. From this point of view the industrial classes, far from being a limitless and valueless field for exploitation, form a vast national asset, the conservation and uplift of which become a life and death question for the Empire.

The conditions under which the industrial workers of Japan live and work are bad. From nearly every standpoint there is need for sweeping reform. Much evidence could be given to bear out this statement, but a partial outline only can be given here.

1.—Physically: A steady process of deterioration is going on. Nine-tenths of the factory workers come from country homes. The annual shifting of population, which is estimated at a third of a million, from the freedom, good air and healthful conditions of rural life to the congested working quarters of the cities is sapping the vitality of the nation. The industrial workers occupy the poorest sections of the city in low, damp, obliquely built houses situated on flats subject to floods and without drainage. Crowded

sleeping quarters, bad air, unclean bedding used by different workers 24 hours in the day; food poorly cooked and of low nourishing power; excessively long working hours, 12 being usual and 14 and even 16 not uncommon; dust and chemical poisoning factory air; an almost entire absence of safety devices; these are the accepted lot of the city worker. Tuberculosis is extremely prevalent, especially among the girls of the spinning and weaving mills. Statistics of 1914 show that of 200,000 female workers recruited annually, only 80,000 ultimately return to their country homes, and out of these 18.5 per cent. are broken in health, one-fourth having contracted tuberculosis.

When to this is added the relatively large per centage of child labour, mostly girls, which in certain factories reaches as high as 8 per cent. of all the workers, we see what inroads the present factory system is making upon the potential powers of the nation.

2.—Social and Political Considerations: The nation had not recovered from the unsettling transformation from feudal conditions when the modern industrial expansion set in and accentuated the critical condition of society. Under the old regime the working classes found their place in the social and economic strata as honoured place, bulwarked by very ancient trade customs, guild privileges and clan and village relationships. The modern factory system has with one stroke swept these steady conditions away. The great cities are now crowded with masses of working men and women, who on leaving their country and ancestral homes, have cut practically every social tie and privilege. They have entered a new world dominated by vast capital and political power, in which the individual is a mere unit contributing his puny vitality toward the complicated whole. The industrial worker has no place, as a man or as a member of society, under these modern conditions.

Furthermore, the complete helplessness of this army of workers to better the conditions under which they work by either the ballot or by treating public opinion, makes a situation full of the most serious social and political dangers to the nation. More than 90 per cent. of these people can read and large numbers are informed of economic and social conditions of labour in other countries.

3.—Morality and Religion: Bad housing, induces bad morals. 33 per cent. of 1,100 families of the very poor in Honjo Ward, Tokyo, are living in houses whose area is between one and three mats (18 to 54 square feet), while over 60 per cent. occupy houses of 4½ mats or less. In addition to the average family of five persons, in very many cases, one or more labourers are housed, while two families often occupy the same narrow quarters. Indiscriminate sexual relations, illegitimate children, disease and moral and physical degradation are here the rule rather than the exception. It is significant to note that as the houses increase in size there is a corresponding rise in morality and health among the workingmen.

The bad moral conditions of the factories in which women and girl workers are employed are too well-known to require much comment. In certain factories foremen and overseers hold the girls in virtual slavery, while Japanese experts say that it is not uncommon for fifty per cent. of the girls in a mill to lose their virtue within a year of employment.

All religious restraints are left behind with the country home. In the vast city the worker, whether man or woman, finds no props to his self-respect and loses the sense of moral responsibility and desire for a good name which held him while in the midst of family and village relationships.

4.—Economic Considerations: From the standpoint of efficient workmanship, present industrial conditions in Japan are at a low ebb.

1.—As already stated the nation is drawing upon its physical capital and allowing its reserves to be exhausted without an adequate policy for husbanding its resources.

2.—Factory owners, generally, are not accepting the principle that equal attention should be paid to the physical, intellectual and moral life of their employees as to the material equipment of their factories; if a maximum of efficiency and output is to be attained.

3.—The almost universal characteristic of Japanese factory labour—short terms of employment due to breaking of health, harsh treatment, monotony and spirit-killing conditions of work, and the prejudice of employers against allowing workmen to become versed in difficult processes for fear of competitive production, make impossible the development of a large class of highly skilled operatives. This directly affects the quality and standard of Japanese products and is one cause of their inferiority. In one of the large bicycle factories in Tokyo, the management has the policy of shifting its men from department to department that they may not thoroughly learn patented processes. One direct result is that this factory seldom keeps its employees more than three or four years. Under such conditions the building up of a body of highly skilled artisans is practically impossible.

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"Under-Weight" is a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
Price: \$1.25 and \$2.25

supply union, and through the leader, Mr. B. Suzuki, a graduate of the Imperial University, have a chance to reach the extensive system of lectures and entertainments is carried on for members.

2.—The Social Settlement is almost as conspicuous for its absence as the Labour Union. However, at least two real Social Settlements exist. The Okayama "Hakual Kwa" was founded in 1901 by Miss Alice P. Adams of the American Board Mission, for the uplift and evangelization of the lowest industrial classes of that city and is the pioneer settlement in Japan. It operates in addition to Sunday School, Church Services and Bible classes, a women's club, a primary school, sewing school with day and evening classes, a day nursery for children of working mothers and a dispensary, treating 80 cases a day. This work enjoys the support of the municipal and provincial governments as well as that of the local citizens and is practically self-supporting. Miss Adams' work is proof that a Christian Social Settlement may become an indigenous and regenerative force in a Japanese city.

The "Yuria En" or "House of the Friendly Neighbour" is the outgrowth of a neighbourhood welfare work for children, opened 7 years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Hyozo Omori in Yodobashi, a suburb of Tokyo. Upon her husband's death, Mrs. Omori, who is an American, extended the work to include various settlement features and in November opened the present attractive House. The "Yuria En" now includes kindergarten, various boys' and girls' clubs, sewing classes, neighbourhood lectures, concerts, etc.

3.—Institutional church work is at present very undeveloped. By far the most complete and best equipped is the Baptist Mishi Tabernacle work in Kanda, Tokyo, opened last year by Rev. William Axtell. This is a model plant with activities for the working classes and families of the district, occupying practically every hour of every day. The voluntary co-operation of the members of the Church in these practical activities is a most important feature of the plan.

4.—Several of the Protestant missions conduct work for factory girls, notably the German Evangelical Association and the Canadian Methodists in Tokyo, the Church Missionary Society in Osaka and the American Board in Matsuyama. This type of work consists of a home or hostel close to the factory quarters, meetings held for the employees in the factory, and general neighbourhood work for the families of the district. The Salvation Army through its slum camps is doing a valuable work in the large cities for the destitute, sick, prodigal and unemployed. Its sick visitation, dispensaries, hospitals, employment bureau and rescue homes are doing efficient salvage work for the wreckage of society.

5.—Inadequacy of present Christian activities for industrial classes: Taking the city which has the largest number of churches, workers and institutions as a basis of estimate it may be seen that this vast field is practically untouched.

1.—One million of Tokyo's three million people are being ministered to by ninety-two of the city's 112 churches, twenty churches are looking after the remaining two million of the industrial and suburban population.

2.—Six churches, three of which only are active, and have resident pastors, are ministering to the 500,000 people of the industrial wards of Honjo and Fukuoka, a population larger than that of any other city save Osaka.

3.—Not one of Tokyo's two hundred missionaries is living among this half million workers on the east side of the river, though three women missionaries go regularly to these districts for evangelistic and educational work.

4.—Recommendations: In spite of formidable difficulties, such as lack of specially trained workers, working funds, suspicion and indifference of factory owners and meagre evangelistic results, the committee believes that the neglect of the industrial field is a source of vital weakness to the Christian Movement in Japan. While not advocating the relaxation of present efforts for students and other privileged classes, it earnestly recommends that henceforth new advances and re-advancements should be in this strategic and almost virgin territory.

5.—Adequate advances into this field will necessitate certain radical departures from accepted methods of missionary work. Here it must be kept in mind that the forms and location of missionary activity as at present carried on in Japan were developed to meet the needs of a Japanese society of more than a generation ago—namely, before the birth of the modern industrial era. To limit ourselves to methods growing out of conditions that have passed, and to shut our eyes to the needs of the new world that has sprung up around us and which is creating a new order of society, would be far from following the example of the Master in whose name we are working.

GENERAL METHODS OF WORK.

1.—The Institutional Church: This is admirably adapted to the industrial problem. Buildings so planned and so worked, so organized that it can touch the life of its neighbourhood by helpful all around ministrations in the name of Christ, seven days in the week.

2.—Hostels and homes for factory girls. These can be made largely, if not entirely self-supporting outside of the cost of supervision, and in addition to various influences thrown about those living in the home, may be made centres of neighbourhood betterment, welfare work and aid.

3.—Working Men's Clubs and Hostels: These established in the heart of the poorest district can in like manner not only lift up the men who enter to better things, but could be used as day nurseries

and kindergartens for the children of working mothers.

4.—Social Settlements, established first in a small way with a Christian family in residence, could and their first points of neighbourhood contact through the children of the community. By developing the club idea among the boys and girls and offering classes in useful crafts and home economy and evening instruction, the adults could gradually be reached. When the confidence of the community had been gained they could almost indefinitely widen their activities and become a regenerative force touching every side of the people's life. With a strong evangelistic spirit permeating all the activities, such as would eventually introduce the meaning of Christianity in a manner that preaching alone might never effect.

5.—Independent Japanese Churches of the up-town districts should be stimulated to assume responsibility for extension work among the industrial quarters, having their own mission statement, conducted by their own members giving gratuitous service so far as possible. Nothing else would so happily overcome the tendency of the flourishing church to draw to itself the respectable classes of society alone and to overlook the very poor.

6.—Groups of missions in a city or a field could assign one or more trained foreign workers for such specialized welfare activities, who would be supported and assisted by the united efforts of the whole missionary community. This is exactly in line with the modern tendency to unite on specialized forms of general missionary activity; as for example, the Sunday School, and Christian Literature work.

THE NEW BRITISH ARMIES.

A London telegram to an Indian contemporary says:—General Dyer's army is now a young army, with young and vigorous brigadiers and colonels, such as Napoleon had. All the "less active" elements have been removed and are available for the Premier's great home mobilisation, which by March should adequately supplement the first instrument, which now represents Great Britain in France. Military opinion to-day is confident that the new plan means absolute victory, as the first real concentration of the whole nation on the war represents a force against which the weakened Central Powers' forces hold out.

Mr. Forster recently stated that, generally speaking, the retired military officer, when re-employed, is entitled to draw his retired pay in addition to the pay and allowances of his employment. This total Army retired pay now being issued under these conditions is £700,000 a year.

GENERAL AOKI ON CHINA.
AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.
Lieut. General Aoki, of the Japanese Army, who is reported to have been appointed Military Adviser to the Chinese Government, arrived in Tokyo recently from China.
Interviewed by a representative of the Tokio Press the General is represented as having stated that six per cent. of the arms now used by the Chinese Army has been obtained from Germany, and the remainder from Japan. The fear that another Revolution may occur in China in the near future, as a result of conflict between the North and South, is still premature and will not be realized, seeing that various classes of the Chinese are disgusted with revolutionary movements in recent years, whereby their commercial enterprises have been badly paralyzed. The attention of the Chinese, and other people is now directed towards Shanghai where Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other influential Chinese are staying. So far as the General's observation went, these influential Chinese have no intention whatever to upset the present Government, and are devoting their energies to the development of commerce and industries. For instance, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and several others are keenly interested in the life and fire insurance business. Among leading Chinese who understand Japan well is General Feng Kuo-chiao, who, during the first Revolution some five years ago, commanded the First Expeditionary Corps and who is pro-Japanese. While in Shanghai, General Aoki had an occasion to see General Feng, when the latter urged the importance of co-operation between the Japanese and Chinese with a view to promoting peace in the Orient. Continuing, General Aoki pointed out that after the war the United States will make a commercial deal on China, which will thus become a centre of competition among the Powers, and particularly between the United States and Japan. As to his appointment as Military Adviser to China the General was silent.

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A far larger quantity of cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.
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Nerves and Brain
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Sanaphos
To restore your physical fitness;—to restore peace of the nerve system;—to repair the results of overwork and overstrain;—take a glass of Sanaphos on rising, at mid-morning, mid-afternoon, and on going to bed.
For Sleeplessness, Irritability, Depression, Derangement of Health, Anxieties, Overstrained or Underfed Nerves, Sanaphos is unequalled. Thousands of Doctors, Nurses and Laymen testify to its superiority. Your own experience will prove that it does all that we say it does.
If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning his name, and a trial package will be sent to you free and post-paid. Samples can be obtained from any of the following Wholesale Agents:—Fisher & Co., Ltd. (The Great Dispensary), Hong Kong.
Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Datta Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

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Telephone No 618.

To-day's Advertisements

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark and the delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th January, 1917, will be subject to rent in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917.

1423

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "KIOTO,"

Captain J. A. Smith, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917.

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(Continued on page 8.)

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Diocesan Girls' School, Prize Giving.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19:—

3 p.m.—St. Stephen's Girls' College Prize Giving.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20:—

Noon.—Auction of R. C. "Kung Ting," at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket; Volunteers v. Reserves on H.K.C.C. ground.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23:—

Chinese New Year.

General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24:—

General Holiday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25:—

Burns' Night.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26:—

6.30 p.m.—Meeting of Seaboarders and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27:—

Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 28:—

H.K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co's Meeting.

11.45 a.m.—H.K. Central Estate Ltd's Meeting.

Noon.—H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co's Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—H.K. Land Reclamation Co's Meeting.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—LANGDON.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on January 15th 1917, by the Rev. V. H. Copley, Mr. JAMES MILLER, GORDON son of the late James Gordon, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to LILIAN LEE, LANGDON, daughter of Captain C. Langdon R.N., Balham, England, and adopted daughter of the late Robert Hughes of Kobe, Japan.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1917.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

BERLIN, doubtless, "badly needs cheering up," but it is difficult to see that China's Reply to the Note addressed by President Wilson to the Neutral Powers, with a view to bringing moral pressure to bear on the belligerents to seek a basis of negotiation, can afford Berlin any great amount of satisfaction. Most people but the Germans will perceive in China's intimation of her preparedness, after the war, to join in measures to relieve the nations from "the peril of wrong and violence" a subtle reminder of the circumstances under which Germany entered into the possession of Kiaochow, and steadily set about to dominate the whole province of Shantung. The Government at Peking, is not oblivious of the fact that after the war Germany is likely to concentrate a good deal of her attention upon China as being one of the few countries in the world which will "afford the most freedom and scope for her future activities; but China also knows that it will not remain for her alone to see that those activities do not take again the form of "wrong and violence" that they took in 1898. In one respect, at least, China is right in declaring that "the war has probably affected her interests more seriously than those of other Neutrals." The war was carried into Chinese territory and she has a deep interest, of course in the future of Kiaochow which is now held by Japan as one of the Allied Powers, in virtue of the right of conquest; but in the ultimatum which she sent to Germany she required the delivery to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, of the entire leased territory of Kiaochow, "with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China." In this respect, therefore, China may well claim to have a special interest in the war. In other respects China's interests have been "seriously affected by the war" only in that it has stopped the flow of foreign capital for the development of the country. Many great railway undertakings have been temporarily delayed on this account; but apart from this, China has suffered more from her own domestic disturbances than from the gigantic struggle in Europe. But for revolutions within her own borders China's finances would probably have been in a more flourishing state than ever they were before the great world-war. As it is, we have seen by the recently published official figures, the Customs revenue last year was a million taels better than it was in 1915, while the Salt Revenue, which a few years ago was regarded as worth only about thirty million taels, amounted last year to

sixty-seven million taels. Taking a general survey of the situation in China it can hardly be said that her interests have been more seriously affected than those of other Neutrals. Neutrals, like the United States of America, have benefited enormously by the war, and if China had had a strong, stable and progressive Government at Peking she, too, would have been able to regard the war, so far as her own interests are concerned, as a blessing in disguise. But advertising to the cheering effect which Count Bernstorff expects China's reply to have upon the German people, no one will be disposed to grudge them this crumb of comfort. Perhaps they will perceive the subtle humour in the statement that China will be prepared after the war "to join in measures for assuring respect for the principle of equality among the nations and to relieve them from the peril of wrong and violence." Is this not China's reply to the Kaiser's famous effort in the role of Prophet and Painter, immortalised in his great masterpiece "The Yellow Peril"?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lung Kang Kwong, brother of Lung Chai Kwong, has been lavishly entertaining the Cantonese members of Parliament at Peking.

The late Captain Somme, whose tragic death was reported in last night's *China Mail*, was captain of the *Proctor*, not *Hutchins*, as inadvertently stated.

The Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society has decided to hold a dinner, for members only, at the Hongkong Hotel on Burns' Night, 25th inst.

A Peking telegram to-day states that the Cantonese gave a reception in honour of the Cantonese political leaders, Leung Chi Choo, Wu Ting Fang, Chan King Ming and Yao Yen Ping. Dr. Wu did not attend. The speeches betrayed the lack of political harmony among the speakers.

A Chinese woman aged 54, was knocked down by motor-car No. 14 yesterday, and on being taken to the Government Civil Hospital one of her arms was found to be fractured. The horn of the motor-car is stated to have been sounded several times, but this notwithstanding, the woman walked directly in front of the car.

It is stated in a New York telegram to Japan papers that President Wilson has ordered Rear-Admiral Austin Knight to take command of the Asiatic Fleet, his promotion to the rank of Admiral being gazetted at the same time. Rear-Admiral Albert Winter, halter, now Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, is appointed to a post in the War Affairs Bureau.

FOREIGN EDUCATION WANTED FOR THE DEPOSED EMPEROR.

A Peking telegram received to-day says that as the ex-Emperor Shun Tung is now twelve years of age, his teacher, Leung Ting Fun, is applying to the President for permission for the ex-Emperor to be sent abroad for his further education.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

At an Examination in First Aid held recently the following Saiying-pun School candidates were successful:—Au Kwong-lai, Chau Cheung-sui, Chan Kin-ting, Chan Man-tai, Chan Wai-chung, W. W. Fox, Fung Tik-ki, Hui Chung-ming, Kwan Lau-hin, Leung Po-wing, Li So-hung, Lo Moon-fook, Lo Yuk-kwan, Pun Lun-wing, San Wing-tong, Un-Hok-chui, Wong Sun-pui, Wong Hing-tung and Wong Lai-ching.

Dr. Chak Chiu-hang, M.B., B.S., was Hon. Lecturer to the Class, and Dr. G. H. Thomas, M.B., B.S., acted as Hon. Examiner. All the members of the Class passed.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

Buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup, and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFTS.

Charged with stealing two deer horns valued at \$300, twenty-three pieces of wild geese valued at \$1,000 and thirty pieces of native geese valued at \$100, consigned to the Kin Yuen Hong Import and Export Shop, No. 70 Lower Lascar Row, between Nov. 23, and Dec. 8, 1916, two Chinese were brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning. One defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the other was discharged.

ASSAULT ON A GODOWN KEEPER.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood with assaulting a godown keeper employed by the Bank Line. It appeared that a lukong in Reclamation Street, Yaumatei, yesterday saw the complainant being set upon by about ten junk people, a chopper being used by one. The victim was badly knocked about. The two men were each fined \$20.

"LUCKY MONEY."

"Only lucky money which my wife was taking to Canton to be used during the Chinese New Year," was the explanation given by a Chinese charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with attempting to export six silver dollars. The defendant was allowed by His Worship to keep the money and informed that it would be necessary for him to change it to notes or subsidiary coins if he wished to take it out of the Colony.

THEFT OF DRIED FISH.

A Chinese coolie charged with stealing a quantity of dried fish from the Kowloon Godowns where he was employed was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood. The defendant denied the charge but was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

An inquest respecting the death of Corporal John Bowley K.S.I.L. was held by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court this morning.

Messrs. J. W. Maxwell, W. Mansfield and I. da Roza composed the Jury. It was explained by the Coroner that the death took place on December 31, and he had asked for the enquiry simply that the matter might be put on record.

Captain Scales, who was with the deceased when he died, testified to seeing the deceased brought into Mount Austin Barracks on a stretcher and receive first aid. The deceased, who was suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen and another wound in the right hip, was then removed to the Military Hospital. There he died, death being caused by the shock and internal hemorrhage.

Captain J. R. Hazelwood, testified that the deceased was apprehended on Christmas night on two charges, one of drunkenness and the other of striking a superior officer, after which witness did not see him until December 30, as he was remanded from day to day until that date, on which he was brought before the Commanding Officer, tried by Court Martial and again remanded. After each remand the deceased was kept in the guard-room under the charge of the guard on duty.

Lieut. F. Oswald Parker testified that he had spoken to the deceased shortly before the shooting and that he had seemed quite normal and answered in a cheerful tone of voice.

Corporal Morris, who was corporal of the guard on the morning of December 31, testified that on the night of the 30th the deceased had slept in the guard room and that he awakened him on the following morning about 7.45 o'clock. While he (Corporal Morris) was breakfasting at about 8.20 o'clock, one of the guards informed him that the deceased had shot himself. He immediately entered the guard room and found the deceased lying on the floor, shot in the side, a rifle lying beside him. The deceased was moaning and groaning, but did not speak at all. He was given immediate medical attention. Corporal Morris said that while the deceased was in his charge he appeared quite cheerful.

His Worship expressed the view that it was perfectly clear the deceased had taken his own life when suffering from mental derangement.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

12.30 p.m.
Steamboats 204 buyers
Indo Del 132 buyers
China Sugars 128 sales
Malabars 37 sales
Humbroves 6.50 buyers
Hongkong Ropes 34 buyers
Water Boats 15 buyers
Sisal Cottons 114 nominal

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS AT HONGKONG SCHOOLS.

BELLICOS GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Lady May distributed the prizes at the Bellicos Girls' School to-day.

The 26th annual report, presented by Mrs. Tutecher stated.

During the year 1916 there were 193 school days. The maximum enrolment was 435, in March. The average attendance for the year was 384, an increase of 23 on the previous year. Fees amounted to \$7,972 as compared with \$7,600 in 1915.

The health of the pupils was good throughout the year, but there were many absentees in December on account of vaccinations, and the fear of smallpox. No case has occurred amongst the pupils so far as I am aware.

There have been more changes than usual in the staff. At the beginning of the year, the three Vernacular Masters who were responsible for the teaching of Chinese in the upper classes were transferred to Boys' Schools, and their places were taken by the Senior Mistresses. Four Vernacular Mistresses resigned for health reasons so that of the 18 Chinese teachers 7 are new. In the English Staff, one Assistant resigned, on her marriage, and no fewer than five mistresses secured more lucrative posts in offices and elsewhere, necessitating 6 new appointments in an English Staff of 13. All this has made the work of supervision much heavier than usual, but fortunately the appointment in the Spring of an additional trained and certificated mistress who is responsible for the Remove Classes, relieved pressure in the Upper Department.

There were 28 candidates for the Local Examinations this year, the highest number we have yet had. Of the sixteen who entered for the Oxford Preliminary, fifteen passed. For the July examination of the Hongkong University there were eight Juniors, and four Seniors, and all passed—with thirteen Distinctions in Scripture, Needlework and Geography.

In connection with the Technical Institute, Miss Lai passed her final examination with distinction, and two past pupils, Misses Maria and Bertha Xavier, passed in Shorthand, also with distinction.

Early in February a class was formed in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association. Dr. McGregor very kindly undertook the Lectures, and Miss Esther Kotevelli, a former pupil of the school, gave lessons in bandaging. At the examination by Dr. Koch in April all the 17 candidates passed, the general average being reported very good. Stimulated by this success, and also because these Senior pupils really enjoy the teaching, they have lately taken a course in First Aid through the great kindness of Dr. Kert, who has given lectures at the school during the past two months. Eighteen candidates sat for this examination, which was taken by Deputy Surgeon General Draper, at the Royal Naval Hospital, and 16 passed. The thanks of the students concerned are gratefully given to these various Lecturers and Examiners. The subject has been exceedingly popular, especially with the Chinese pupils, with whom it has been the first introduction to Western methods of dealing with accidents and sickness. Judging by the aptitude displayed in the practical work, they ought to make excellent nurses, should such a field ever be opened up for them. The Cookery class which is still very popular, has been supplemented by a second class on Saturday mornings, at the request of those pupils who were no longer eligible for the elementary class, but who wished to keep up and improve upon what they had already learned. There has been great competition recently on account of prizes for Cookery generously offered by Mrs. E. R. Bellios, the widow of the Founder of the School. Eventually the prizes were allocated to 11 different pupils. Miss Lander and Mr. E. Ralphs very kindly acted as judges.

Class received instruction in practical Laundry Work, and in a surprisingly short time were able to wash, starch and iron their own handkerchiefs, aprons &c. This subject can only be taught in the cold weather.

Physical Drill also can only be properly taught in the Winter season. The Mistresses first receive a course of instruction from Miss Henderson, the Second Mistress, and afterwards each teacher drills her own class regularly.

It is satisfactory to find that the school as a whole does not show any signs of weakness in well doing. Besides making themselves responsible for the maintenance of two small Chinese orphan in the Victoria Home and the

Founding Home respectively they have during the past year made special efforts to help the funds of the Ministering League and the Red Cross Society, and altogether have succeeded in raising the sum of \$1,600 for different charities. One of the most enjoyable of school days was that on which by the kind permission of Dr. Gibson of the Nethersole Hospital, the small protégé of the Hongkong Branch of the Ministering Children's League was brought down, and all, under the charge of one of the nurses, so that she might participate in the joys of a Magic Lantern shown at the school. The small guest was not too ill to enjoy all the attention she received, and she out-rivalled the lantern itself in interest.

I must put on record my gratitude to all the members of the staff who have so ungrudgingly undertaken additional duties in this exceptionally strenuous year, and I should like to thank the Headmaster of Queen's College who has at various times granted permission to his chief vernacular master to come over and advise me in vernacular matters. I also wish to thank Mr. Sung himself for all the ways in which he has helped since he left the school.

In conclusion, we tender our very heartiest thanks to the following gentlemen who have so liberally contributed to the Prize Fund:—Hon. Sir Paul Charter, Kt., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. W. I. Tutecher, Dr. Kwan Sum Yin, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. Tak Cheong, Mr. Chan Siu Lam, Mr. Yeung Tze Wan, Mr. Mok Tao Chung, Mr. Lo Chung Kui, Mr. Mok Man Cheung, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, W. G. Humphreys & Co., Shewan, Tomes & Co., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Linstead & Davis, Bradley & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., E. D. Sassoon & Co., Douglas Laprak & Co., Johnson, Stokes & Master, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Hughes & Hough.

The Prize List was a long one, the principal prize winners being the following:—

CLASS I.—Kwan Fong, Kwan Hoi Hing, Poon San Han, Julia Ahwee.

CLASS II.—Delminda Lopes, Anizia Lopes, Aurea Xavier, Fok Kum Yung, Chung King Yik, Florence Lyen, Mercedes Barretto, Tan Hon Ying.

CLASS III.—Laura Figueiredo, Sakina Alankia, Wong Sau Tan, (Yung Lan Ngau, Tam Lai Sheung, Eunice Samy, Lucy Thomas Alda-Franco.

LADY MAY expressed the pleasure it gave her to come to the School again. She was glad to hear that 16 girls belonging to the school had passed the St. John Ambulance examination in First Aid, and she wished them success in their future examinations. One of the most useful things a woman could do was to learn how to nurse and care for sick people. Lady May added that she was very proud of the large branch of the Ministering Children's League that had been formed at the school under Mr. Tutecher's excellent guidance. They had worked splendidly for it and made the grand sum of \$1,224 at the Bazaar last year.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Bishop of Victoria presided at the prize-giving at this school this morning.

Mr. G. Piercy, the Headmaster, in his report on the work of the school for the past year said:—"The popularity of the School has continued, as is evidenced by the average daily attendance, 314, an increase of 23 on our previous record."

In accordance with the Government regulations all boys in Class I entered for the Hongkong Matriculation or Senior Local, all in Class II for the Junior Local, all in Class III for the Junior Local, all in Class IV for the Junior Local, all in Class V for the Junior Local, all in Class VI for the Junior Local, all in Class VII for the Junior Local, all in Class VIII for the Junior Local, all in Class IX for the Junior Local, all in Class X for the Junior Local, all in Class XI for the Junior Local, all in Class XII for the Junior Local, all in Class XIII for the Junior Local, all in Class XIV for the Junior Local, all in Class XV for the Junior Local, all in Class XVI for the Junior Local, all in Class XVII for the Junior Local, all in Class XVIII for the Junior Local, all in Class XIX for the Junior Local, all in Class XX for the Junior Local, all in Class XXI for the Junior Local, all in Class XXII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXIII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXIV for the Junior Local, all in Class XXV for the Junior Local, all in Class XXVI for the Junior Local, all in Class XXVII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXVIII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXIX for the Junior Local, all in Class XXX for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXI for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXIII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXIV for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXV for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXVI for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXVII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXVIII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXIX for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXX for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXI for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXIII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXIV for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXV for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXVI for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXVII for the Junior Local, all in Class XXXXVIII for the Junior 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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

An Italian communiqué states: After long and difficult mining operations, the enemy exploded a large mine under our positions on the southern slopes of Mount Piccolo Lagazoli. Owing to counter-mining there was a tremendous explosion, but it did not affect our troops. On the other hand, the enemy's gallery collapsed and caused him very numerous casualties.

THE CREW OF H.M.S. CORNWALLIS.

ARRIVE AT MALTA.

MALTA, Jan. 16.

The crew of H.M.S. Cornwallis have arrived on board destroyers. They state that the Cornwallis was struck aft in the stockhold. She floated for two hours enabling all on board to be saved. Those missing perished in the explosion.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR SITUATION.

POTENTIALITIES OF THE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

General Mackensen's advance on Galatz is at present the most conspicuous feature of the fighting of this portion of the theatre of war.

A German communiqué states that the captured village of Valeni was the last place in the hands of the Russians and Rumanians south of the Sereth, but the notable successes achieved by the latter in the Moldavian highlands shows that they are still most active west of the Sereth.

Galatz is only seven miles from Valeni and within gunfire, but the Danube and the Sereth must be crossed before the enemy are able to enter it, and the whole ground is marshy and difficult.

Though he has concentrated great forces fifty miles along the right bank of the Sereth from its junction with the Danube, General Mackensen has not yet attempted an assault on the main Russian position on the Sereth, probably owing to the severity of the weather. According to Petrograd reports, prisoners state that Mackensen's troops are in a most fatigued condition, and are ravaged by sickness and privations.

The toll in the other theatres is more apparent than real. The most strenuous preparations are proceeding in the rear of all the main fronts for resumption on a grand scale at the earliest possible moment.

Experts point out that the enemy may soon need all his resources for the West front, for a quick, powerful counter-offensive before the enemy has time to dig in may still transform the whole Rumanian campaign.

BULGARIANS BOMBARDING AROUND GALATZ.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

A Bulgarian official reports states: From the right bank of the Danube we bombarded railway establishments round Galatz.

CHEERING UP BERLIN.

CHINA'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

With a view to cheering up Berlin at the adhesion of another Neutral Power to President Wilson's Note, Count Bernstorff (the German Ambassador at Washington) has transmitted to Germany by wireless the text of China's reply, in which she ventures to declare that the war probably affected her interests more seriously than those of other Neutrals. She is prepared, after the war, to join in measures for assuring respect for the principle of equality among the nations and to relieve them from the peril of wrong and violence.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

(By "G. H. Q.")

In the following article one who has known the Commander-in-Chief a great number of years and who has had unique opportunities of personal contact with his unrivalled military capacity and generalship sets forth his great faith in the "man who can whack the Boche."

I am quite convinced that the most valuable military asset of this country to-day is Sir Douglas Haig, and at home it is high time that every man and woman knew of the faith in the man who can whack the Boche which inspires every British soldier in France. It is high time that the soldier's faith spread to the soldier's home.

If any untoward thing should happen to weaken his present authority by reason of influences one need but hint at, I should regard it as the greatest possible national calamity.

I have known the Commander-in-Chief since the beginning of his great military career in no modern instance has rapid promotion been more thoroughly earned and deserved. He holds the highest command in France to-day solely because he is the man of outstanding military ability one who throughout his life has placed Army matters first and everything else second.

Though always a keen sportsman he has invariably made sport subservient to duty. From his earliest days in the Hussars he has studied and mastered every work of military value published in any country.

It was in 1895 that he laid the corner stone of that knowledge which ultimately will be the undoing of the Boche. He was then a captain in the 7th Hussars, and after a long term of service in India got six months' furlough. Anyone else would have made of that furlough a well-earned holiday. Not so Haig—he spent the six months in Germany, living with German regiments and studying Continental systems of military science.

In the old Army it was a fashion to talk of the Haig luck. In reality it was the kind of luck that commands the help of Providence only when a man has fully helped himself. That is the secret of the Haig fortune—a striking and commanding personality allied to a genius for concentration. He leaves nothing to chance.

I remember during the first terrible battle of Ypres how he packed off his generals to bed at 8.30 of night, like so many recalcitrant children. "There's big work to be done and you cannot be fit at four in the morning without proper rest, overnight," he would say. And he saw that his grey-haired generals were to bed too. Month in and out, moreover, he himself practices early habits.

There is little pomp and circumstance about G. H. Q. to-day; the keynote is simplicity and frugality. General Haig takes only the most moderate amount of stimulants at the evening meal—nothing at any other time. There is no thought around him of night but the war, and all the Staff are imbued with the Commander-in-Chief's singleness of purpose.

Advanced G. H. Q. is a simple country dwelling-house tucked away unostentatiously a few miles behind the British lines and within easy reach of a little French village. Domiciled here with Sir Douglas Haig are just three Staff officers; the remainder are billeted in the neighbouring village.

It is a wonderful organisation, this war home of Haig's. For purposes of G. H. Q. the Army is divided into certain partitions. To each one an officer of the Staff is appointed, and it is his duty to have at his fingertips just all there is to be known about his particular army. Thus Sir Douglas Haig has at his side an intimate knowledge of the whole British front.

Up betimes in the morning, he repairs to his private study immediately after breakfast. Here he interviews his various heads of departments. Sometimes he remains hard at work there till lunch time; on other days, interviews over, he gets away early to one division or another. Here, again, one may note his innate dislike for military circumstance. There is little dashing about to-day in high-powered motor-cars, and Sir Douglas never enters one himself unless it is to take him to a distant part of the front which only petrol will achieve in the time at disposal. Very probably horses will have been sent on to an appointed place, and arriving there, the chief will proceed on horseback.

In returning he will probably ride in to within three or four miles of G. H. Q., then dismount, and finish the return on foot. Seldom a day passes but he visits one of his corps commanders. I think the Commander-in-Chief makes it a special point to know by name as many officers as any one human brain can carry. Often have I heard expressions of amazement from some one or other who in passing has been addressed by name by Sir Douglas Haig.

Never has the British Army of all ranks had such a sublime—I had almost said blind—faith and confidence in its Commander-in-Chief. It is the leaven of faith of the First Army which has permeated the whole. For days and nights, which ran into weeks, during those awful days of the first battle of Ypres, when every man and the last of the Ypres from the field kitchens had been flung into the trenches, his contact with all ranks was of so close and intimate a nature that his presence among them then has left an indelible impression.

The full story of those awful days has yet to be told, but I think I am breaking no confidence in telling to-day of General Haig's fervent conviction. Every ounce of British resistance was being strained to breaking point, every means that military genius—backed only by shell-furnished guns—could devise had been requisitioned, no human power could do more. "God alone can save us," were the words often on his lips, and no one to-day acknowledges more humbly that supernatural aid was accorded than General Haig himself. It was the help of God for a man who had helped himself.

Officers at his side say they will never forget those days along the Menin Road, shelled incessantly day and night, with General Haig. One officer states that while he can recall fearless horsemanship in the hunting-field and countless episodes during a long friendship of an iron self-control, it was on the Menin Road he learned untold things of his general's priceless nerve. As I will believe, it is the nerve of a superman who, maybe, has some intuitive, sub-conscious knowledge of things well done, founded upon a supreme and abiding faith in a God above. Without doubt he is a God-fearing man.

Not far from advanced General Headquarters there is a little French church, and every Sunday morning is held there a simple service, of the Church of Scotland. Sir Douglas Haig never misses that simple Sunday service.

He is a supremely just man. In regard to new commands and appointments no man was ever less moved by pressure or influence from without. He judges an officer solely upon the value of his military record, and in many cases from his own personal experience.

I cannot recall ever having discussed literature in the lighter sense with him, but I never knew any military book ever mentioned in his presence that he had not mastered.

Intimates know of his one great antipathy, I might say his contempt, for politics.

Unlike the majority of mankind, he welcomes new things, fresh ideas, novelties do not cause him to shrink. His share, for instance, in the great use of the tanks is scarcely appreciated; the newness would have appalled most men. It is that quality of mind that makes him invaluable on the western front to-day.

In domestic life Sir Douglas Haig is a devoted father. The mutual affection that exists between him and his two children is idealistic. It is that human element in him that makes him so jealous of the lives of the soldiers he commands. I think the power of seeing through the uniform to the father who wears it is always with him.—"Daily Mail."

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A "FOOD OR PEACE" DEMAND.

The Swiss correspondent of the Paris "Humanité" sends a message to his paper concerning a recent demonstration in Dresden.

For the first time, apparently, in the existence of the German Empire, a Minister of the Crown has thought fit to receive a Socialist deputation, which laid before him a series of protests. The deputation was accompanied by several thousand people (the Swiss Press puts the figure at 80,000) who waited patiently outside whilst the discussion was going on in the Ministry of the Interior. "Humanité's" correspondent says that the German Press scarcely mentions the matter; nor has the Wolff Agency shown any interest in the event. The official organ of the Saxon Government, the "Sächsischer Staatsanzeiger," simply states that the Minister of the Interior received a deputation of the free trade unions and Social Democratic organisations, which "presented to the Minister the wishes of the working population in the matter of food supplies," and that the Minister promised that the Government would do all that it could to alleviate their condition, pointing out that their sufferings were entirely due "to the inhuman methods of war of Germany's enemies," and that to obtain a peace it was necessary to "work, fight, and conquer."

Not a word is said about the demonstrations in the streets. As a matter of fact, a great number of works had to close down that afternoon, because the workpeople had announced their intention of taking part in the demonstration, which began at two o'clock. The spokesman was Hermann Fleissner, a Socialist deputy of the Saxon Diet. He told the Minister of the Interior that the deputation had come to point out to the Government the gravity of the situation in the food question. Energetic measures were needed. But, he added, none of these measures can settle definitely this question: the only efficacious solution is the conclusion of peace. "In the name of the deputation, and certainly in agreement with the overwhelming majority of the German people, I am obliged to ask the Saxon Government urgently to bring pressure to bear in this direction on the Imperial Government."

During the interview the crowd outside swelled to enormous dimensions, says the correspondent, and he hailed Fleissner's return with a great ovation. The whole following then proceeded to the Town Hall, where the Mayor assured the deputation of his sympathy, but pointed out that it was impossible for the authorities to obtain food for the people.

"In that case," said Fleissner, "you ought to stop the war." Afterwards the crowd dispersed in the most perfect order.

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A MIRACLE TOWN.

MAKING FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY GUNS.

(By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.)

One of the miracles of present-day Britain is a place which we will call Moorside. Perhaps it is the most remarkable place in the world. Only a little more than a year ago, say September 1915, it was a lonely peat bog fringing the sea, with a hinterland of peat bog plain over which the grass swayed and murmured. Then the great hand of the Minister of Munitions was stretched out to this lonely and inhospitable waste, for it chanced to lie with good rail and water connections and not too remote from centres of coal and of iron. No money and no energy were wanting. Already the master builders took charge of the whole great scheme.

It is a story which is more characteristic of Western America than of our sober British methods. The work went forward by day and by night. The place grew and grew, and it built up a town. Then the great hand of the Minister of Munitions was stretched out to this lonely and inhospitable waste, for it chanced to lie with good rail and water connections and not too remote from centres of coal and of iron. No money and no energy were wanting. Already the master builders took charge of the whole great scheme.

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cause. Girls have been known, out of love for Tommy, to put an extra pinch in the brew, with the result, of course, of entirely upsetting its ballistic qualities. We take it for granted that a gunner shooting at three miles can speedily range on a mere slit in the ground. I saw with my own eyes a house at 6,000 yards lifted off the face of the earth at the fourth round. When you see the girls blending the stuff with the finest care, to get the absolute standard, you begin to understand what lies behind it.

So much for the actual manufacture. I have said nothing of a military guard of over 1,000 men, factory police, work-mahiks women police, central bakeries, with 400 women loaves at a baking, central laundries, central kitchens with 4,000 rations going out at every meal, cashiers, who pay away £200 an hour in wages. And all this with the primeval ooze lying in stagnant pools around, the remains of the wilderness of September twelve months. Have I made out a case for my assertion that Moorside is one of the wonder spots of earth, as showing what man's brain and man's energy can effect? It is but one of nearly 40 which are working on similar tasks, but it is the newest, the largest, and the most remarkable.

And whodid it all this? The soldier gets his mention, why not these picked generals of industry behind the line? Those in authority we know, to them be all credit. But what about the men on the spot, the men who will occupy the place when the foundations, who raised the town, who ran the works, who organised the plant which in one item alone, that of ether, which produces more in a month than all pre-war Britain in a year. Alas, that their names may not be mentioned. They come from all parts of the British Empire, but especially from overseas. The magic builder who guides the army of 15,000 workers is Mr. P. an Englishman. Beside him are a little band of enthusiasts upon explosives, drawn from all ends of the Empire. At one end of the line, glycerine Hill it chanced that every man present was a South African. There is "Q," an American by nationality, a South African in experience, a man with a drive like a steam piston. There is "G," also of South Africa; there is "B," of India; there is "L," of Australia; and there is Major C. on the military, and Mr. H. on the financial side. These are some of the miracle-workers of Moorside.

There are two hampering difficulties which will no doubt be overcome, like all else, but which have held matters back. They are drink and labour. As to the latter, The Labour unions have acted in a way which calls for the acknowledgment and gratitude of the nation. What they had won during a long and weary fight they renounced for the sake of their country. It is among the great sacrifices of the war, and full faith should be kept with them afterwards.

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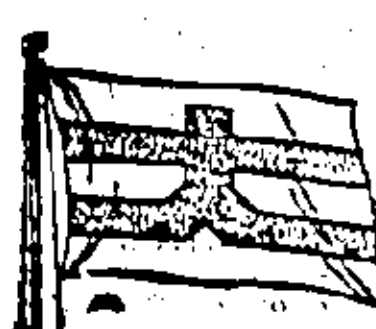
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 19th Jan. at 11 A.M.

SWATOW

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins THURSDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins SUNDAY, 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.



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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

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FIRST CLASS to London G\$343. (271-10-0) Return G\$609. (2125)
" " " San Francisco G\$250. " G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso. Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
T. DAIGO AGENT,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

Telephone 291.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL-STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA		
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE		

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

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EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

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For date of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 302 & 303.

SHIPPING

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NOTICE.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "TOYO MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South America Ports, at an early date.

For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned,
T. DAIGO, Agent,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.
Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916.

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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE NAMES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1916, £23,970,367.

—Authorized Capital £6,000,000
—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,600
—Reserve Funds £3,837,047
—Life & Annuity Funds £17,857,699
—Sinking Fund Account £158,320
—Total £23,970,367
—Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,454
—Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,038
—Revenue Marine Department £37,839
—Other Receipts £473,948
—Total £23,559,328

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$38 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".
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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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BY THE EDITOR.

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) 50
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To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from H.M. VICTUALLING STORK OFFICES, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 19th January, 1917, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SIXTY TWO CASES
of PICKLED ONIONS.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1917. 1422

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 24, 1916. 58

TO LET

PLATS in "Two Mess" No. 8 The Peak, apply Property Office JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 991

TO LET

N. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH,
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Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

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3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
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Apply to—
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Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

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HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-96.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

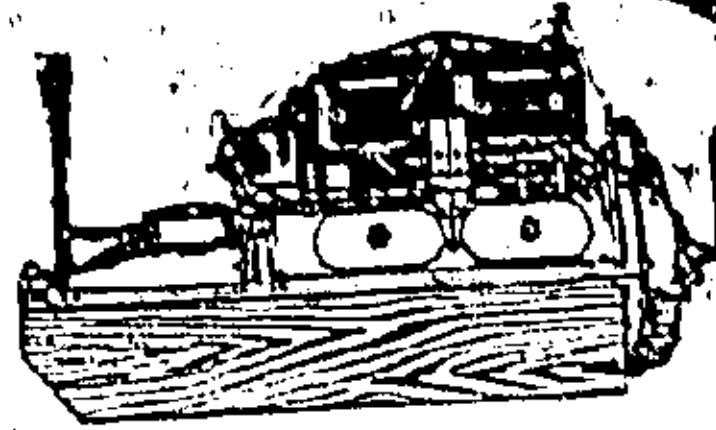
January 18th to 24th, 1917.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean	Range
Jan. 18	9.45	1.15	5.30	8.30
Jan. 19	10.15	0.45	5.30	9.70
Jan. 20	10.45	0.15	5.30	10.30
Jan. 21	11.15	0.45	5.30	10.70
Jan. 22	11.45	0.75	5.30	10.70
Jan. 23	12.15	1.05	5.30	10.10
Jan. 24	12.45	1.35	5.30	11.10

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THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:

To Canton, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, and other ports.

To Other Parts of China.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 1.20 P.M.

Cheung Chow ... 9.00 P.M.

Shantou ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Shatin, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, Regis, 5 P.M. and Wuchow Letters 6 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Namtau and Sanmei ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamchun ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tung ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukung ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 A.M. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day On date On date at

Barometer 30.15 30.18 30.14

Temperature 60 58 49

Humidity 74 74 49

Direction of Wind E E W

Force 4 1 2

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 16th. 81

Lowest open air temperature on the 17th. 49

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 17, 1917.

NewLifeFor Your Hair



In Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, crusts and scales, the Ointment to soothe and heal itching and irritation. Nothing just like these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for the skin and scalp.

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CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Six hours ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents

Three hours ... \$1.00

Six hours ... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour ... 0.30 0.60

One hour ... 0.50 0.80

Three hours ... 0.70 1.00

Six hours ... 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents

Quarter hour ... 10 "

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents

Half hour ... 10 "

Hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire exceeds the journey to take longer than 1 hour.

To